THE

Caledonian Mercury.

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This day is published,

Printed for William Creech, Edinburgh; and T. Longman and T. Cadell, London;—price 3s. bound and lettered;

RUDIMENTS & PRACTICAL EXERCISES

FOR LEARNING THE

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

BY A. SCOT, A. M.

Fellow of the University of Paris.

"Via, Opus eſt incipientibus, ſed ea plana, et cum ad ingrediendum tum ad demonſtrandum, expedita." Quinct.

BOOKS lately publiſhed, printed for WILLIAM CREECH:

1. Natural Hiſtory, general and particular, by the Count de Buffon, tranſlated into Engliſh; illuſtrated with 300 Copperplates, and Notes and Obſervations by the Tranſlator; 8 vols. 8vo.; price 3l. in boards.

N. B. A few copies only of the edition are left.

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From the London Papers, Aug. 24.

LONDON.

A gentleman who arrived laſt Saturday from the ſouth of France, where he had been for the benefit of his health, ſays, that he could not continue there any longer, on account that every neceſſary of life is grown very dear in thoſe parts. He alſo ſays he was obliged to have a paſs, to ſhew at every town he paſſed through, and was informed, that in Paris, and every other place where any Engliſh reſide, they are obliged to give ſecurity for their peaceable and quiet behaviour during their ſtay there, and their houſes and apartments are liable to be ſearched every day by officers appointed for that purpoſe.

A letter from Breſt, dated Auguſt 11. ſays, "Yeſterday afternoon, a fleet of large ſhips, of which 20 were of the line, ſtood cloſe in within three leagues of our roads, under their top-ſail courſes, ſuppoſed to be Admiral Darby's fleet; about half paſt ſix hauled their wind, and ſtood to ſea again."

The taxes impoſed by the edict in France, are not only burthenſome in as much as they are laid on the neceſſaries of life, but they are enormous in the quantum, and calculated undoubtedly not only to pay the intereſt of loans for the preſent year, but alſo intereſt for the amazing debts which had remained unfunded for two or three years; the world will not heſitate to adopt this opinion, when informed, that the tax amounts to 25 per cent. on wines, oil, ſugar, and other articles of conſumption. This tax will fall chiefly on the poor, as wine is the only drink through all France, except Normandy and Picardy, and as oil is uſed chiefly by the poor inſtead of butter.

Yeſterday evening ſome inſtructions paſſed the Great Seal, which are to be ſent to the commanders on the Weſt India ſtation, and likewiſe to the Admiral and Commander in Chief in America.

An article from a rebel paper of the 20th of June, mentions, that from the 1ſt of March to the 1ſt of June, ſeven perſons had been executed in Maryland, convicted of being ſpies, from their ſecretly lurking about in that country; two of whom were Jews.

Of the cutters now in the river taking in lading for Gibraltar, *ten* are to ſail in company, each carrying from 16 to 20 four-pounders: They are to carry ſtores of all kinds, powder, ball, ſhells, ſand-bags, wheel-barrows, peas, oatmeal, &c. They have almoſt all completed their lading, and will ſail in a very ſhort time. Some of them have already dropped down the river.

Theſe cutters ſailing in company will be able to beat off any privateers; and, if they ſhould meet a ſuperior ſquadron, they will be able to eſcape from them by outſailing them, as they can tack in half a minute, while a ſquare-rigged veſſel cannot tack in leſs than five or ſix minutes. If, when they come before Gibraltar, they ſhould be becalmed, there may be ſome danger of their being taken by the gun-boats, who can ply with their oars when there is no wind; but if there ſhould be a briſk gale, there is not a doubt but they will get into Gibraltar, in ſpite of any effort that can be made to oppoſe them; and they will likewiſe, in caſe of a ſmart wind, be able to make themſelves maſters of, or deſtroy the gun-boats, becauſe they can with eaſe get to windward of them.

The Tartar, one of the cutters now under ſailing orders for Gibraltar, was ſo ſucceſsful laſt March, as to get into that port through ten Spaniſh ſhips of the line, who endeavoured in vain to oppoſe her paſſage. The Governor was at that time in want of almoſt every thing, and was extremely happy at the ſeaſonable ſupply brought to the garriſon by the Tartar; nor did he ſuffer the loweſt man on board her to go unrewarded. As ſoon as ſhe had landed her ſtores, ſhe put to ſea again, ſailed a ſecond time through the enemy's fleet, and reached Port Mahon. This may countenance us in the hope, that ſhe and her conſorts will, on the preſent occaſion, be no leſs fortunate.

The Emperor's anſwer to the Magiſtrates of Antwerp, after he had founded the Scheld, (ſays our hiſtorical correſpondent,) is a ſtrong proof of that political wiſdom, which has hitherto regulated his conduct. The ſchemes planned by Princes ſhould remain ſecret, till the moment they are to be put in execution; becauſe imprudence on the part of the ſubjects may ruin all the deſigns of the ſovereign. Procraſtination is one of the principles of politics, and every man in the leaſt acquainted with hiſtory, will know what the illuſtrious Joſeph meant. The ports of Oſtend and Bruges being laid open, the importance of Antwerp for ſome time becomes only a ſecondary conſideration, becauſe it will of courſe begin to flouriſh, as the Dutch trade decays. In vain do the Hollanders boaſt of their forts upon the Scheld, if the ſources of their commerce are dried up. Their forts will be diſregarded, and themſelves ſink into contempt.

The ſame correſpondent obſerves, that while the conduct of the Prince Stadtholder points out, that he is attached to Britain, the Mynheers muſt look upon him with a ſuſpicious eye. However, they may bark, but they cannot bite. The power of the Stadholder is great indeed, and it is exalted by being made hereditary. It was diſſentions among the States that advanced the family of Orange to their preſent dignity: and if the preſent war with the Dutch ſhould continue, perhaps, like the French, during the reign of Lewis XI. they may, at one venture, throw themſelves into the arms of arbitrary power. It is certain, that a ſmall republican government was never formed to carry on an expenſive war, as will appear to every one who has read the hiſtory of the Grecian Republic, and of the Italian States; avarice is the predominant principle under a Republican form of government; the love of glory pervades every thing, where the King has it in his power to confer honours.

A gentleman who arrived yeſterday from Holland, by the way of Oſtend, ſays, there were great rejoicings in Amſterdam, and other places, on account of the Emperor having declined making Antwerp a free port; and it is reported at Oſtend, that while the Emperor was in France, he was prevailed on not to declare Antwerp a free port, that the Engliſh merchants might not carry their trade thither.

The combined fleet conſiſts of 30 Spaniſh ſhips, and 7 frigates, 2328 guns; 19 French ſhips, and 6 frigates, 1708 guns.

In the whole 49 ſhips of the line, 13 frigates and ſloops, 4036 guns.

Of all the Spaniſh ſhips there are only the St Trinidad and the Conception that carry 36 pounders in their upper tier, 24 in their ſecond, and 18 in their lower tier; the others have only 24 pounders in their firſt, and 18 in the ſecond.

All the French ſhips of 74 guns, and upwards, carry 36 pounders in their upper tier. The Royal Louis alone carries 48 pounders in her upper tier, and they are braſs. The Majeſteux alſo carries braſs guns in her upper tier, but they are only 36 pounders, and ſhe has ſix guns of the ſame calibre in her ſecond tire. The Invincible's upper tier, and half of her ſecond, are 36 pounders.

It is very ſingular that Government have not received intelligence from Governor Johnſtone's ſquadron, ſince they ſailed from the Cape Verde Iſlands, which was the beginning of May; many people are inclined to think, that the action with Monſ. Suffrein's fleet has fruſtrated the object of his expedition.

The following are the gratuities paid by a ſtanding rule to the relations of all perſons ſlain in fighting in the navy ſervice; and perſons dying of their wounds are conſidered under that denomination.

"To the widow, or mother, if the perſon leaves no widow, a full year's pay, according to the poſt enjoyed, whether common ſailor or officer.

"To each orphan (one or more) one third of the allowance to a mother or widow, except ſuch as are married and in convert at the father's deceaſe; and all poſthumous children are accounted orphans.

"And the following gratuities are appointed to be paid to all perſons wounded in fighting, or hurt in the ſervice:

"Every officer loſing an eye or limb, or the uſe of either, a full year's pay; the charge of cure, if not done at the King's expence, and to be continued in full pay during the cure.

"The ratio is taken from a third rate, though the ſhips they were wounded on board ſhould happen to be under that eſtabliſhment, if in firſt or ſecond rates they are fixed at the pay of ſuch.

"Seamen wounded, or hurt in the ſervice, have gratuities and penſions chargeable on the cheſt at Chatham, adequate to their loſſes or ſufferings, which are fully ſet forth in a ticket, called a Surart Ticket, which they obtain of the Surgeon, and is ſigned by the Captain, Lieutenant, and one Warrant Officer.

"Theſe penſioners are afterwards provided for as cooks to the ſhips of war, as no other perſons are eligible to that office; but, as ſoon as he is thus appointed, or is received into Greenwich Hoſpital as a penſioner there, the penſion ceaſes."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, July 13.

"A deſerter from the 56th regiment, at Gibraltar, is come over to our camp at St Roche: His reaſon for deſerting was, that he had got drunk, and dreading the puniſhment that this offence would bring upon him, he concealed himſelf in the ruins of the town for ſeveral days; and one night had the good luck to get down the wall without being diſcovered. He ſays that they are totally ignorant at Gibraltar of what is going forward at Cadiz, and, conſequently, they know nothing of the armament that is fitting out there; and, as for us, though we ſee all the preparations that are making, we cannot ſay poſitively againſt which place this armament will be ſent—Gibraltar or Minorca."

Another letter from Cadiz, dated July 20. ſays, "Every thing is now ready for the embarkation of the troops, which will take place to-morrow. It ſeems the combined fleets are to cover the expedition, for otherwiſe they might have put to ſea ſeveral days ago. In the mean time the French and Spaniſh officers viſit and invite each other to dinner with the greateſt civility and cordiality. Don Louis de Cordova a few days ago dined on board the Bretagne; he was received with all the honours of war, and, while he was on board, the great Spaniſh ſquare flag was flying at the fore-maſt head. The next day Count de Guichen returned the viſit, and dined on board the San Trinidada. He was received with the ſame honours; and the French flag was hoiſted all the time he ſtaid, at the mizen maſt head.

"The deſtination of the combined fleet is kept a profound ſecret; and our curioſity riſes in proportion to the ſecrecy that is obſerved. Different opinions prevail; but ſo general is the opinion that Minorca, and not Gibraltar, is the object of attack, that many who pretend to ſagacity and penetration, have offered to lay three to one, that the former, not the latter, will be the theatre on which the Duke de Crillon and his troops are to act."

Extract of a letter from Captain George Roſs, late of the Eliza, dated Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 5.

"I left Antigua, May 1. and the following day was joined off Montſerrat by my conſort, a brig of 10 guns and 27 men, commanded by Captain John Robinſon, and we proceeded upon our voyage to Quebec; nothing very material happened till two days after we made the coaſt of America, being obliged to approach it with caution from thick fogs, when, on May 28, being off a paſſage which we were to paſs through into the Gulph of St Lawrence, upon clearing up of a fog ſaw two privateers in chace of us; from the dullneſs of the Eliza's ſailing, it was in vain to attempt making our eſcape by flight, therefore ſhortened ſail, and prepared to give them as good a reception as we could. At about half paſt eleven they came up, and both attacked us, but they obſerving my conſort at a little diſtance from me, one of the enemy cut her off from us, boarded, and took her; Captain Robinſon, at the ſame time, received a bad wound; they, with our late conſort, renewed the action with us, which continued above two hours, when they all ſheered from us, and, I flattered myſelf, had taken their leave, when we repaired our rigging, which was much cut, and made all the ſail we could crowd; but we had more enemies near at hand; for two more privateers, hearing the report of our guns, chaced the ſound (as I afterwards underſtood) three quarters of an hour before they diſcovered us; they ſoon came up with us, in company with the former privateers and their prize, and, upon ordering the people to their quarters, I had the mortification to ſee the greateſt part of the crew, and the beſt ſeamen, abſolutely refuſe to ſtand any longer to their guns, although I promiſed, ſhould we be ſo fortunate to beat them off, to reward them with a preſent of 200 guineas, and the wounded to be provided for; but all theſe offers would not allure them to their duty, ſo received the enemy's broadſides, gave ours, and then was under the neceſſity to ſurrender. Indeed I muſt ſay for my people, that while there was a probability of eſcaping, they did their duty like ſeamen. Twelve of my people, with myſelf, were put on board the Hero; they were all confined in irons, but were all landed on Cape Breton next day; ſince that, we have had a fatiguing paſſage here in an open ſhallop, and had ſeveral narrow eſcapes of falling into the hands of the enemy. However, we were relieved by getting on board a ſhip of war on the 24th of laſt month, where I was very kindly and friendly received by the Captain of her, and arrived here a few days after."

Extract of a letter from on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Dolphin, at Sheerneſs, Aug. 19. 1781.

"The firſt ſhip we got along-ſide was a 60; finding the fire too warm for us, we ſoon run a-head, and came a-breaſt of two frigates. Thoſe two we fought ſome time, till we beat them out of the line; one of them ſtruck to us, but the Dutch Admiral obſerving it, fired a ſhot at her; and ſhe hoiſted her colours again. A 70, a-ſtern of them, ſeeing them beat off, made ſail, and endeavoured to rake us, which was nearly effected, for two ſhot came through our quarter-gallery, and a-head of us was a 64; and as the ſhips next us in our own line were too far diſtant to give us any ſupport, we thought it beſt to endeavour to paſs between them: But how ſhall I deſcribe the fire we received from the 64! She had been lying ſilent ſome time; but, as ſoon as ſhe could bring her guns to bear, ſhe began ſuch a heavy fire, that we were given over for loſt; as has been ſince acknowledged by the Admiral himſelf. In this ſituation we were obſerved by Captain M'Bride, of the Artois, who hailed Sir Hyde Parker, in the Latona, and ſaid; "You ſee, Sir Hyde, the ſituation of the Dolphin; ſhe is certainly a loſt ſhip; it is impoſſible ſhe can recover it; ſhe muſt be cut to pieces or ſunk; I think we had better bear down to her aſſiſtance:" But there being no ſignal made for their coming into action, they were doubtful. At laſt Captain M'Bride made ſail towards us, juſt as we had paſſed their van ſhip, which was another of 70, but her fire was nothing in compariſon of the 64. Being out of action, we endeavoured to put ourſelves a little in order for a ſecond touch, and found our main maſt ſhot through in ſix places; and all the rigging that ſupported it cut, ſo that it was a mere tottering ſtick, that we expected would fall every minute; the fore-maſt was ſhot through in four places; and as for the rigging in general, nothing eſcaped. The Admiral making the ſignal to wear, and attack the enemy again, we bore after him, got into our ſtation, and kept a very warm fire, till the enemy bore away, and quitted the field. We had a Lieutenant and 10 men killed, and 35 wounded. It was great pleaſure to me to find we gained ſuch credit among the officers of our fleet. Captain M'Bride paſſed by us, hailed, and ſaid, we had done ourſelves great honour. I went on board the Admiral next day, and the Captain and officers ſaid to me, "The Dolphin deſerved to be immortalized."

PRICES of CORN at CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 24.

Wheat, 26 a 46 s. 6 d.	Boiling Peas, 28 s.
Rye, 19 a 20 s.	Tick Beans, 17 a 20 s.
Oats, 11 s. 6 d. a 15 s.	Small ditto, 21 a 22 s.
Barley, 14 a 16 s.	Tares, 20 a 25 s.
Malt, 23 a 26 s.	Flour, 40 s. per ſack.
Grey Peaſe, 19 a 22 s.	Second ſort, 38 s.
White ditto, 25 a 26 s.	Rape Seed, 16 l. per laſt.

WINDS at DEAL, Aug. 21. N. W. 22 and 23, S.

From the LONDON GAZETTE *Aug.* 25.

St James's, Auguſt 22. 1781.

[*Continuation from laſt Tueſday's Gazette.*]

THE King, having viſited the dock-yard and fortifications, and reviewed the troops at Chatham, had on Monday laſt a levee at the Commiſſioner's houſe, when the ſea and marine officers were preſented to his Majeſty, and where his Majeſty was attended by the Mayor, Recorder and Corporation of the city of Rocheſter, who preſented the following dutiful and loyal addreſs, which was moſt graciouſly received: After which they all had the honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand.

SIRE,

YOUR Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Aſſiſtants of the city of Rocheſter, cannot omit any opportunity to repeat and aſſure your Majeſty of our unſhaken fidelity to your royal perſon and family; and, ſenſible of the bleſſings we enjoy under your Majeſty's mild government of our conſtitution in Church and State, beg leave to aſſure you, that we ſhall be always ready and deſirous, in our ſeveral ſtations, to do the utmoſt in our power to ſupport your Majeſty in reſiſting and fruſtrating every hoſtile attempt which your enemies may make againſt your Majeſty, and the rights and intereſt of our happy conſtitution: And that your Majeſty may have a long and proſperous reign, are the ardent wiſhes of your moſt loyal Corporation of Rocheſter.

His Majeſty then embarked on board the Princeſs Auguſta, as did his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales on board the William and Mary yacht, landed at Erith yeſterday afternoon, where the royal carriages were attending, and arrived the ſame evening at the Queen's Palace in perfect health.

St James's, Auguſt 24. The King was this day pleaſed to confer the honour of Knighthood on George Young, Eſq; Captain in his Majeſty's navy; and he had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand on the occaſion.

St James's, Auguſt 25. The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Martin Whiſh, Eſq; to be one of the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's revenue of Exciſe in England, in the room of George Lewis Scott, Eſq; deceaſed.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint George James Cholmondley and Richard Tickell, Eſqrs. to be Commiſſioners for his Majeſty's ſtamp duties, in the room of John Kenrick, Eſq; deceaſed, and Martin Whiſh, Eſq; promoted.

The King has been pleaſed to grant to William Buckle, Eſq; the office of Marſhal of the Marſhalſea of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer, in the room of William Turton, Eſq; deceaſed.

Conſtantinople, July 27. Intelligence has been received from Bombay, dated the 7th of April, (tranſmitted from Baſſora in a letter dated the 27th of June) That the French ſquadron had left the Coromandel coaſt the beginning of February, and returned to the iſlands; and that Hyder Ally, diſtreſſed for proviſions, and harraſſed by General Coote, by whom he had been defeated in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes, had been obliged precipitately to abandon the Carnatic.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Auguſt* 24.

The Thomas and Hannah, Menſforth, from Cork to London, was taken the 25th ult. by a French privateer, and ſent for France.

The Albion, Birket, from Jamaica to London, is retaken and carried into Halifax.

The Speedwell, Bunyan, from Cork to New York, was taken by an American privateer, and retaken by the Colquhoun letter of marque of Glaſgow, and ſent into Antigua.

The Santiſſima Anunciata de Trinidad, from the coaſt of Spain to Guernſey, was captured by two Mahon privateers, and retaken by a Spaniſh frigate.

The Lowther, Lawrence, from Workington, is arrived at Kinſale, after being taken off Taſker by the Sharden privateer of Dunkirk, of 20 guns, and ranſomed for 440 l.

Portſmouth, 22. Remain at Spithead his Majeſty's ſhips Bellona, Diligente, Roebuck, Monſieur, and Lynx.

The Frow Margaretta, Galliot, from Spain to Breſt with naval ſtores, was taken by a Guernſey privateer, retaken by an American, and again retaken by the Daphne man of war, and ſent into Portſmouth.

The Elizabeth packet, Summinſter, from Briſtol to Cork, is arrived at Waterford, after being ranſomed by a French privateer for 3000 guineas.

The Providence, Wilſon, from London to Plymouth, is on ſhore near Pope's Watch-houſe, between Birchington and Culvers.

The Providence, Knight, and Upcot, Sams, from Biddiford, are arrived at Cork, after being taken and ranſomed, the former for 350 guineas, the latter for 250 ditto, by the Black Prince privateer.

Weymouth, 22. Yeſterday, arrived in Portland Road, the Agamemnon and Proteus men of war, and a frigate from Portſmouth, and remain with the Cerberus frigate and convoy. Wind W. W. and by S.

Dublin, 17. Arrived a French lugger privateer of 18 guns and 65 men, all French, with 9 ranſomers on board; ſhe was ſent in by the Scout ſloop of war, Captain Ellis, who went in chace of her conſort.

The Ellen Holmes, from Lancaſter, is arrived in the Downs after being taken and ranſomed by the Shardon privateer of Dunkirk, on the 11th inſt. in St George's Channel.

A dogger privateer took 10 ſhips off Padſtow, on the 10th inſt.

The Catharina, a French prize, laden with iron, is ſent into Portſmouth by the Daphne man of war.

The Adamant, Curling, with 6 1-half fiſh, from Greenland, paſſed by Whitby the 18th inſt. The following ſhips were left in the ice, but daily expected to arrive, viz. the James and Mary, with 8 fiſh; John and Margaret, with 6 1-half ditto; Elizabeth, with 5 1-half ditto; Betſey, with 10 ditto; and Mary, with 7 ditto.

The Exchange, Blom, from Embden, is arrived at Wells, after having been taken by the Dutch in Embden river, and releaſed on being demanded by the King of Pruſſia, as a violation of the navigation of that river.

From the London Papers, Aug. 25.

Amſterdam, Auguſt 15. The 13th of this month, the following ſhips arrived (on their return from the North Sea) in the port of the Texel; viz. the Admiral de Ruyter, Rear-Admiral Zoutman, the Admiral Piet-Heyn, Captain Van Braam; the Admiral-General, Captain Chevalier de Kinſbergen; the Batavia, Captain Baron de Bentink; the Hereditary Prince, Captain Braak; and ſeveral frigates.

The following is a liſt of the killed and wounded on board our fleet.

The Admiral de Ruyter, had 43 killed, and 90 wounded.
Admiral-General, 7 killed, 41 wounded.
Batavia, the Baron de Bentink mortally wounded, 18 killed, 48 wounded.
Argo, 11 killed 87 wounded.
Hollande, 70 killed and wounded.
Admiral Piet-Heyn, 9 killed, 58 wounded.
Hereditary Prince, 3 killed, 12 wounded.
Total 116 killed—381 wounded.

There have been juſt ſent to the Texel, 250 ſhip-carpenters to repair our ſquadron.

The wounded will be received into our great hoſpital, where beds, &c. are preparing for them.

Lieutenant Storm had an arm, and both his legs ſhot off.

Young Maclain, ſon of Mr Machin, the Engliſh Clergyman at the Hague, had his head taken off by a cannon ball.

The Baron de Bentink has loſt an arm, and all the ſhoulder ſhivered. His life is deſpaired of.

Madrid, Auguſt 3. By a courier juſt arrived from the camp at St Roch, we learn, that the armament under the command of the Duc de Crillon was in the middle of the Streights of Gibraltar the 25th of July at ſeven in the morning. It was compoſed of two ſhips of the line, two frigates, two-bomb-ketches, two xebeques, and thirty tranſport-ſhips, having on board 9100 effective men. They had a favourable wind, which, if it continued, would carry them to Minorca in three or four days. The object of that expedition is no longer a ſecret. We now think it certain that the fleet is going to Mahon, to reduce the iſland, and deſtroy that ſwarm of Engliſh privateers which the port contains. The fort of St Philip, the only one in condition to make a long reſiſtance, will be inveſted in ſuch a manner that it muſt ſoon ſurrender, if France thinks proper to join ſome troops to ours; and though it ſhould be intended only to form the blockade, this expedition would ſtill be of great uſe, ſince it would prevent Minorca from ſupplying Gibraltar, as it has hitherto done, and which we have been obliged to ſuffer, for want of a certain number of cruizing ſhips in the Mediterranean.

Paris, Aug. 9. It is the general opinion here, that the expedition from Cadiz is intended for a deſcent on Minorca, to take poſſeſſion of the iſland, and intercept all communication with the fort of St Philip, in order to reduce it by famine.

LONDON

The following information was received yeſterday at Lord George Germaine's office, through the medium of Mr Gibbs, a merchant at Briſtol, who arrived there on the 23d inſtant in a trading veſſel. He brought the New-York Gazette with him, from whence the following extract is taken, and we believe no doubt is to be entertained of the authenticity of the information it contains.—Government are in hourly expectation of receiving a regular diſpatch from the Commander in Chief with the official account of this tranſaction, and alſo of the operations which took place immediately ſubſequent; but none ſuch had arrived when this paper went to preſs.—[*Here is inſerted the New-York Royal Gazette Extraordinary, inſerted in our laſt, via Dublin.*]

Arrived one mail from Flanders, five from Holland, and one Iriſh.

Lord Stormont has been in town during the whole of this week, and as ſeveral meſſengers have been ſent from his Lordſhip's office to Oſtend, it is imagined that the negociation with the Emperor for a treaty offenſive and defenſive, which has been ſo long talked of, is ſtill upon the tapis.

Sir Henry Clinton certainly does not come home, but it is in agitation to give Lord Cornwallis, General Haldimand, and Sir Henry Clinton, commands independent of each other, and each to have a ſeparate Staff.

We are very ſorry to inform the public, that Lord Rawdon enjoys ſo indifferent a ſtate of health in Carolina, owing to the heat of that climate, that he has ſignified his intentions of returning home; and his Lordſhip is expected in town by one of the firſt ſhips of any force from Charleſtown.

Yeſterday Mr Solicitor General arrived in town from the country, having been ſent for to attend the Privy Council on particular buſineſs.

Yeſterday Lord George Germaine ſet off for his ſeat at Stoneland. Sir John Elliott had a conference with his Lordſhip immediately before he left town.

Mr Knox is ſtill to continue as Firſt Secretary in Lord George Germaine's office, no poſt ſufficiently lucrative being at preſent vacant, to which that gentleman can be appointed.

A private letter from Peterſburgh, dated July 13th, ſays, "That, on the 7th inſtant, a courier was diſpatched to England with orders and inſtructions for Monſieur de Simolin, who is charged, as it is ſaid, to make ſome repreſentations to the Court of London, in concert with the Swediſh and Daniſh Miniſters, reſpecting the war carried on againſt the republic of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

"The day before yeſterday, the Engliſh Miniſter received his Britannic Majeſty's anſwer to the preliminary propoſals of peace, which have been made by the two Imperial Courts to thoſe of Great Britain, France, and Spain. Whilſt we wait the reſult of theſe benevolent propoſals, we learn, that when the two Imperial Miniſters delivered them to Lord Stormont, he received them with great appearance of ſatisfaction, previous to their being laid before the King and his Council, declaring, at the ſame time, that though he could not foreſee what reſolutions would be taken on the ſubject, yet he could venture to aſſure them of himſelf, that, whatever might be the ſucceſs of the deliberation, the pacific and impartial ſentiments diſplayed in the overtures made by the two Imperial Courts, would always be remembered and acknowledged with gratitude."

The following letter was written from one of the officers of the *La Hollande*, the Dutch veſſel which ſunk after the engagement with Admiral Parker, to one of his friends at Leyden, dated Aug. 15.

"I would not neglect to inform you, Sir, of our arrival in the Vlie. After having kept with the convoy during four days, we gave battle to an Engliſh fleet, conſiſting of ſeven ſhips of the line, one of them of 90 guns, five of 70, one of 60, and one of 50. Of our ſeven ſhips there was but one of 70 guns, two of 68, three of 50, and one of 40. The engagement began four minutes before eight o'clock, and laſted near four hours. The fire continued with violence during the whole action. At laſt the Engliſh fleet, which had the weather gage of us, making all their ſail, it became impoſſible for us to keep up with them. After the action was over we diſcovered forty inches of water in the pump, which increaſed ſo faſt, that at two o'clock, a council of war having been held, it was determined to throw all our artillery into the ſea with the utmoſt expedition. This reſolution was executed as ſpeedily as poſſible, but the water ſtill kept gaining notwithſtanding the above precaution, and that all our pumps were at work to reduce it, and we now had no other than the melancholy expectation of ſeeing the ſhip ſink. Theſe circumſtances did not appear likely to haſten the Engliſh in their retreat, eſpecially as two other of our ſhips had made ſignals of their having ſprung a leak; and, at laſt, after having tried every effort, we found ourſelves under a neceſſity of quitting the ſhip, and of getting into the Corvette L'Eſpion, which change was made with the utmoſt coolneſs, though we had only our ſmall boat, and that belonging to the Eſpion; our pinnace and long-boat having been demoliſhed in the action. Mr Baeten and myſelf were now forced to leave the ſhip, the wate rentering between the decks, and were obliged to leave behind ſome, whoſe wounds were ſo bad as to make it impoſſible to remove them. This tranſaction took place about two o'clock in the morning, during a violent ſtorm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, and very ſoon after the veſſel ſtruck. The ſhots that ſhe had received under the water were innumerable. A great part of the action ſhe ſuſtained the fire of a three-decker, and received, during the whole time, that of a 70 and a 50 gun ſhip. A few minutes before the ſhip ſunk, we ſaw the main-maſt fall. Our loſs conſiſts of 25 killed and 45 wounded, ſeveral of which are not expected to recover; among the killed is our ſecond mate, and our Corporal Major. I have loſt every thing I had on board, as every one elſe has. I hope to have the pleaſure of ſeeing you ſoon; in the mean time, I can aſſure you ſolemnly we fought bravely, and that my men, who were ſtationed on the batteries, huzza'd above twenty times during the engagement. We fired about 1500 balls, and our whole concern at preſent is, that we were not able to ſave the ſhip."

It is aſtoniſhing to think with what diabolical malignity ſome people in this country are ſolicitous to ſow diſcord and diſcontent among the many who have it in their power to examine or to trace the ſources of calumny. The family of Admiral Parker will no doubt have it recorded, to be preſerved to the lateſt generation, the very ſingular honour ſhewn to him in his Majeſty's excurſion to the Nore, to which all other honours can only be trivial appendages; yet the accurſed wretch ſpread out by the diſaffected would not only deface the [illegible] Royal van, which gives pleaſure to all the true friends of the country, but likewiſe would diſguſt the men and officers of that department, who have been ſo highly honoured; but as ſoon as the deciſion of yeſterday's Council is known, and the diſtinguiſhing marks of Royal favour to the Admiral announced to the public, the falſhood of the many idle reports that have been wantonly circulated will ſpeedily be ſeen through, and the infamous fabricators deſpiſed as they deſerve. *Gen. Even. Poſt.*

The very handſome manner in which Ad. Parker did juſtice to the merits of the brave Captain Macartney, who was killed ſoon after the action began, muſt give pleaſure to every good mind. While he lamented to his Majeſty the loſs of ſo good an officer, he introduced the young Macartney (who is about fifteen) declaring that while he had the honour to command one of his Majeſty's ſhips, the youth ſhould never be from his ſide. *Ibid.*

The language of patriotiſm has claſſed Admiral Parker in the liſt of the diſguſted; but reaſon and good ſenſe will diſtinguiſh upon what foul grounds the aſſertion has been propagated, and perhaps be able to aſcertain the motive. *Ibid.*

Admiral Parker's engagement with the Dutch, it is expected, will furniſh matter the enſuing Seſſion for ſome of our Parliamentary orators.

A gratuity is ordered to the crews of the two yachts, which carried his Majeſty and the Prince of Wales, with their attendants, on their late excurſion to the Nore.

From a number of concurring circumſtances, there is great reaſon to believe the Dutch intend making an effort to deſtroy the ſhips in the harbours of ſome of the towns on the eaſtern coaſt of this kingdom, and lay the inhabitants under contribution.

The gentlemen of Virginia that are to accompany Lord Dunmore (the Governor of the province) on his return, have orders to be ready to embark the firſt week of September.

The young Earl of Strathmore is, according to the admonition of the Chancellor, removed from Edinburgh, and is now at Hatton in the county of Durham, the ſeat of the Honourable Mr Lyon, his Lordſhip's uncle and guardian.

Sir George Colebrooke certainly goes to India; and ſurely not without great reaſon, and as great probability of ſucceſs. The very affluent habits of living to which Sir George had long been accuſtomed, certainly muſt have made it intolerably irkſome to confine either his wiſhes, or even his wants within his preſent narrow means; and that his means may thus be enlarged, cannot but be expected, when we recollect how well informed he muſt be in matters of commerce, and how well enabled he ought to be, from his former friendſhips with the men of power in India, to turn his talents to advantage.

A correſpondent is informed that in a foreign print of laſt month the Emperor of Germany is ſaid to have written a letter to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, expreſſing his apprehenſions relative to the balance of power in Europe; and that this was his ſecond letter on the ſame ſubject, in anſwer to letters from the Empreſs. A correſpondence between ſuch auguſt perſonages, on the ſtate of Europe, may be productive of very happy conſequences.

Extract of a letter from Captain Jones, of the Lion privateer, to his owners in London, dated Liſbon, July 20.

"We are juſt arrived here in a moſt ſhattered condition, having had an engagement with two Dutchmen from Rio Janeiro to Amſterdam, laden with ſpices, &c. valued at 30,000 l. each.

"July 4. being in lat. 19. 16. N. long. 16. 10. we ſpied a ſail on our larboard tack, to which we gave chace, and came up with her, when, after a tight bruſh of two glaſſes, ſhe ſtruck. We took out her men, and put Lieutenant Owen on board, with 20 men, with orders to proceed to London, when on July 6. we ſpied her conſort to windward, bearing down to the other. We kept up the deception of firing at one another, till ſhe came within piſtol ſhot of us, when we turned both our broadſides upon her, on which ſhe ſtruck her colours. She had ſeparated from her the 3d, in a violent gale of wind. We took our prize into tow, and got ſafe into Liſbon, where we wait till the fleet for England ſails, when we intend coming under convoy of the men of war, &c."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Aug. 25.

"The moſt authentic letters from perſons of the firſt information in America, bring advice of the diſcontent of the people becoming every day more and more general, on account of the unnatural connection formed between the Court of France and Congreſs, the former of whoſe views, they are very ſenſible, extend no farther than merely to enable them to *continue* the war, without entertaining the leaſt intentions of *terminating* it.

"This afternoon, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Eaſt India Company waited upon the Secretary of State, (Lord Hilliſborough) on account of the diſpatches received over land from General Sir Eyre Coote, who is ſaid to have entirely defeated Hyder Ally, and poſſeſſed himſelf of the Carnatic.

Notwithſtanding the clamour raiſed againſt Lord Sand-
on a pretence that he neglected ſending Admiral Parker
inforcement he required, we are aſſured that the Sove-
holds him in the ſame eſtimation he ever did. Indeed,
ks of people agree in thinking he has done every thing in
wer, and that it is extremely unjuſt to blame him, be-
that Admiral Parker choſe to decline accepting the hu-
his Majeſty had intended him.

Well informed people do not believe that the combined
s intended for an attack againſt Minorca, as they do not
he they would equip out ſo large an armament if only for
urpoſe.

An account is received by the veſſel arrived at Briſtol
New York, of the death of Colonel Collins of the firſt
ent of foot guards, ſerving under Lord Cornwallis.

The diſputes between the Governor of Barbadoes, Gene-
unningham, and the General Aſſembly, reſpecting cer-
luties, &c. are likely to terminate in very ſerious conſe-
es. A ſtate of the whole matter, and of the ſeveral cor-
ndencies on the occaſion, will appear in the courſe of a
ays, a copy of which ſhall be tranſmitted you in due

eſterday, died here, Mr John Wood, bookſeller in Edin-
.

e are happy to learn, that the gallant Lieutenant Hotch-
who had his foot ſhot away on board the Preſton, in the
ngagement under Admiral Parker, is in high ſpirits, and
ſoon to return to his ſtation on the quarter deck.

Friday, the 24th inſtant, came on at Lanark, the elec-
of a repreſentative to Parliament for the county of Lanark,
Andrew Stuart, Eſq; was, at a reſpectable meeting of
eholders, unanimouſly re-elected member for that county.

e mentioned in our paper of Saturday laſt, that ſixteen
of oatmeal had been ſeized in the public market, by the
's ſearchers, on account of ſome bear meal having been
d amongſt it. Yeſterday, the proprietor, a farmer in the
bourhood, was convened before the Magiſtrates, when,
ng the firſt fault of which he had been convicted, and he
ding that the mixture was unknown to him, the Magi-
allowed the meal to be ſold to the Treaſurer of the Cha-
Work houſe for what he thought it worth, and fined the
r forty ſhillings, which was to be retained out of the price,
e benefit of the ſame charity. The Treaſurer adjudged
alue of the meal at 9 s. *per* boll. He accordingly got it
t price, with the retention of the fine.

om the appearance of this morning, we were in great
, that the very unfavourable harveſt-weather, which has
iled ſince Thurſday laſt, by heavy rains, would have gi-
place to ſettled and ſerene weather. We are, however,
to mention, that this afternoon has proved equally rainy
any former one for ſome days paſt.

correſpondent, that has ſeen the Royal Time-keeper now
wn, (ſee the advertiſement in our laſt) preſumes, that all
gent people will think it an object highly worthy of their
tion and encouragement, as it fully anſwers the wiſh of all
of the world, in reſpect to perpetual motion, and the moſt
ine expectation of the beſt judges of mechaniſm and ele-
in thoſe reſpects; is quite a new invention and after a
days will never more be ſeen here.

e Rodney, Gardner, a ſingle ſhip, is arrived at Greenock,
Georgia, after a paſſage of eight weeks. She brings no
; all was quiet in that province. She was chaſed into
way by a large cutter privateer; but night coming on, the
wly eſcaped. Next day ſhe was chaſed by a lugger al-
on ſhore.

ptain John Morriſon, of Montroſe, arrived on Friday laſt,
4 days, from Drontheim, in Norway. When he ſailed
lay three Dutch Eaſt-India ſhips, homeward bound, in
theim Bay, waiting convoy.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Auguſt 27.

On the night between Wedneſday and Thurſday laſt, the
wing melancholy accident happened at Mill of Orchiſtown
e pariſh of Udny: By the heavy rains that had fallen, the
dam roſe to ſuch a height as to ſet the mill a-going: The
le of the houſe not being able to ſtop it, went to procure
nce from their neighbours; but, in the mean time, a wo-
attempting to turn the ſpout, fell down and was cruſhed
ces by the wheel.

A great quantity of rain has fallen in the courſe of laſt
, and there is reaſon to fear, that the beſt of the corns
be much hurt, unleſs the weather ſhould ſoon alter."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Auguſt 21.

The French lugger privateer, now a prize in our bay,
not be condemned here, but brought to Liverpool for that
poſe, and the priſoners landed there. The Captain, who is
y ſprightly, elegant young man, declares, that both him-
and his crew were treated with the greateſt politeneſs and
anity by the captors: On its being remarked to him, that
d neither Iriſh, Engliſh, or Scotchmen on board, he ſaid
ght have double his complement of them at Dunkirk, but
would not let on board his veſſel any ſcoundrel who would
againſt his country and king.

We are happy to find that the rains which laſt week
atened to interrupt the gathering of our harveſt, are blown
, and ſucceeded by moſt deſirable weather, whereby we
promiſe ourſelves that the plentiful crops on the ground
be effectually ſaved. The great exportation of corn and
r which has taken place here lately, opens the moſt pleaſing
ſpect for a ready money market to the Iriſh farmers, and
no doubt excite to future induſtry; at this very time one
cantile houſe in this city, having government contracts for
wards of nine thouſand barrels of flour to be immediately
ped from this country.

A Portugueſe veſſel is arrived with lemons and oranges,
two more hourly expected, which will reduce the price of
article to 2 s. per dozen.

It is confidently aſſerted, by perſons who ſeem to be well
rmed of what is doing, that the Britiſh cabinet, which had
ly had three ſittings on Iriſh affairs, has determined that in
re there ſhall be annual ſeſſions of our Parliament, in the
e manner as in England. This meaſure, it is ſaid, has
cipally originated from the neceſſity there is that the legi-
ive bodies of both kingdoms ſhould ſit at the ſame time, in
er to co-operate immediately in any new, or alteration of
old commercial regulation, that time or circumſtances may
quire, now that the nations are in a manner united in their
ding intereſt; which annual meeting of Parliament is made
more convenient by the conſtant reſidence of the Lord
eutenant in Ireland."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Auguſt 24.

"The merchants concerned in the cargoes of the Hawke, Totty; Saliſbury, Jile; Sutton, Brown; now detained at Parkgate, from an apprehenſion of privateers cruiſing in the Channel, met this day at one o'clock, at the Royal Exchange, in order to make an eſtimate of the value of their intereſts in ſaid cargoes, and to ſign a requiſition to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for a convoy.

"Our excellent chief governor, who ſince his arrival among us has neglected nothing to promote the commerce and eſtabliſh the ſecurity of this kingdom, has renewed his inſtances in the moſt preſſing manner to the other ſide of the water, that a ſufficient number of frigates and cutters be appointed for the protection of our channel, from the ſwarm of privateers that infeſt it. The number of them already known, not being leſs than eighteen, whoſe captures theſe three laſt months, are computed to amount to 240,000 l. The principal loſs, we are informed, has fallen upon our fellow-ſubjects, who inhabit the weſtern coaſt of England.

"It is ſaid, that a merchant in town, received advice on Wedneſday, from the county of Wexford, that ſeveral ſhips were taken off that coaſt within theſe few days, by a French and American privateer who are ſailing in conſort.—Scarce a day paſſes, but more and more demonſtrates the neceſſity of an eſtabliſhment in Ireland of national frigates.

"Yeſterday four ſoldiers, who had got information of a deſerter being at Dolphin's-barn, went there to ſecure him, but a mob ariſing, who began to pelt ſtones at them, they retreated as faſt as they could; the mob purſuing, one of them ſtruck a ſoldier ſo violent a blow upon the head with a hammer, as killed him on the ſpot. A perſon who was witneſs to this barbarous action, went to ſecure the villain, but before he could ſeize him, he alſo received a blow with the ſame weapon, of which he now lies dangerouſly ill. The murderer got off; but as ſtrict ſearch is making after him, and he is well known, it is thought he cannot eſcape juſtice long.

"It is reported, a bill will be brought into Parliament during the next winter, to order, for the future, that all the convicts ſentenced to hard labour, ſhould be employed at the new Cuſtom-houſe, and for turning the river Dodder behind the ſouth wall; and to make it death for any convict to quit the work aſſigned him."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

A Paragraph having appeared in your paper of the 8th inſtant, intimating, that a riot had been raiſed at the market of Errol, by a ſet of people ſtiling themſelves the *Wool Club*; that the public may not be impoſed upon by any little deſigning fellow, pleaſe inſert the narration of facts, as follows;—The term Wool Club was not at any time known; but, indeed, near a hundred years ago, many frauds had been committed in retailing that moſt valuable article in markets. To prevent, as much as poſſible, the country being impoſed on, the whole, or principal dealers in that article, entered into a bond of brotherhood, that they, as many as then were, or ſhould in future enter into that branch of buſineſs, in the ſhires of Stirling, Perth, and Clackmannan, ſhould pay a ſmall ſum of money at entry, for having the countenance of their brethren; at ſame time ſign the rules of the Society in a book, which has been ſometimes brought before magiſtrates by refractory men; and theſe regulations have hitherto been approven of. In caſe of any fraud committed by a member, he ſubmits himſelf to be fined by his brethren. The whole money exacted for ſuch entry, is five ſhillings for a head-waſhing, and ten ſhillings ſterling to be laid up for ſupport of the poor widows or orphans of any brother; and many of both have been relieved out of this ſmall fund from their diſtreſſes.

That wool was unpacked, as is ſaid by the complainer, is utterly falſe. A ſmall quantity, as near as could be judged to be the value of the entry-money, was taken from the bings of two unſocial men, who refuſed to join the brotherhood, in order, no doubt, that they might, in theſe markets, do as they thought fit, without challenge. On the whole, the deſign and practice of the dealers in wool, in theſe places where the brotherhood ſubſiſts, is to prevent impoſitions of any ſort to the country, particularly by men of no name.

SEQUESTRATIONS *by the* COURT *of* SESSION.

Aug. 14. Richard Knox merchant in Dumblane.
27. David Paterſon, Eſq; of Bannockburn, and H. J. Paterſon Rollo, Eſq; his ſon.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED,

July 23. Expedition of and for Berwick, Downie, from Gottenburgh, with iron and deals.
24. Ann of Inverkeithing, Martin, from Peterſburgh, for Sealock, with ſundries.
26. Europa of Dyſart, Balfour, from Anholt, for Copenhagen, with coals.
Peggy and Betty of Carron, Ruſſell, from Peterſburgh, for Sealock, with ſundries.
Peggy of and for Peterhead, Barclay, from Dantzick, ſtaves.
31. Leviathan of and from Dyſart, Nicholes, for Copenhagen, coals.
Aug. 2. Adventure of and from Dyſart, Thomſon, for Peterſburgh, with coals.
6. Young Benjamin of and for Dyſart, Normand, from Memel, with logs.
8. Friendſhip of Leith, Denoon, from London, for Peterſburgh, in ballaſt.
Ranger of Aberdeen, Donald, from ditto, for ditto, in ditto.
Diligence of ditto, Brebner, from ditto, for ditto, in ditto.

ARRIVED AND REMAIN,

6. Peggy of and for Dyſart, Pearſon, from Memel, with baulks.
Betſey of and for Boneſs, Thomſon, from ditto, with ditto.
Rachael and Iſabell of and for Aberdeen, Davidſon, from ditto, with ditto.
Sir Laurence of and for Torryburn, Halkett, from ditto, ditto.
Catharine, of and for Dyſart, Beall, from ditto, with ditto.
Love and Unity of Peterhead, Moor, from Petersburgh, for Aberdeen, with ſundries.
Europa of and for Leven, Young, from Memel, with baulks.
Jean of and for Dundee, Scott, from Dantzic, with ſundries.
Betty of and for Aberdeen, Bruce, from ditto, with ditto.
James and Mary of and for ditto, Roy, from Memel, baulks.
Peggy of and for Kirkaldy, Beatt, from ditto, with ditto.
Eliſabeth of and for Dundee, Bouman, from Riga, with flax.
Wallace and Gardyne, of and for Arbroath, Garry, from ditto, with ditto.
Charming Nelly, of and for Wemyſs, Pringle, from ditto, with ditto.
Peggy, of and for Borrowſtouneſs, Occonocher, from Memel, with baulks.
Friendſhip, of and for ditto, Melvin, from ditto, with ditto.
9. Concord, of and for Dundee, Niſh, from Riga, with flax.
Janet and Jean, of and for Kincardine, Cumming, from ditto, with ditto.
10. Good Intent, of and for Dunbar, Dudgeon, from Memel, with baulks.
Aug. 10. Antelope, of and for Dundee, Brown, from Riga, with flax.
Hercules, of and for ditto, Greig, from ditto, with ditto.
James and Margaret, of and for ditto, Patrick, from ditto, with ditto.
Nelly, of and for ditto, Mackay, from ditto, with ditto.

N. B. On the 30th the Repulſe cutter, of 10 guns, arrived from Leith.—The Margaret of Kirkaldy, Bryce, who ſailed with the laſt convoy from this, having received ſome damage in the Categate, was obliged to put back, and is now in Copenhagen repairing.

ELSINORE, AUGUST 11, 1781. Wind S.

WALTER WOOD.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Aug. 27. Betſy of Dundee, Lyell, from Dundee, with goods.
Eliſabeth and Ann of Cambus, Davie, from Cambus, oats.
Friendſhip of Fraſerſburgh, Lunnan, from Boneſs, ſalt, &c.
John and Catharine of Kincardine, Bowie, from Shetland, with ships proviſions.
George and Catharine of ditto, Millar, from ditto, with ditto.
Ann and Mary of Leith, Sheriff, from ditto, with ditto.
Edinburgh of ditto, Thomſon, from ditto, with ditto.
Phœnix of Stonehaven, Lamb, from Mulda, with tar.
29. Favourite of Dyſart, Robertſon, from Shetland, ſhips ſtores.
William of Aberdour, Thomſon, from ditto, with ditto.
William of Kirkwall, Slater, from Hull in ballaſt.

SAILED,

Jean, Fife, for Glaſgow, with goods.

BRITISH LINEN OFFICE,

Edinburgh, 28th Auguſt 1781.

THE Court of Directors of the Britiſh Linen Company give notice, That a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors will be held here on Monday the 3d of September, at twelve o'clock noon, in terms of their charter.

FIFE HUNT

TO MEET AT CUPAR, MONDAY, 29th OCTOBER.

IT is expected the Members will attend, as it is to be propoſed to have no Spring Meeting, but that this ſhall continue two weeks. Balls, Ordinaries, and Public Breakfaſts, as uſual.

FOR SALE,

A Nett Parcel of Red Port and Liſbon Wines, in pipes, of vintage 1776, 1777, and 1778, imported in the Friendſhip and St Joaquim, from Oporto and Liſbon. Alſo, A few Hhds. beſt OLIVE OIL.

Apply to Gavin Kempt, Canongate, Edinburgh; or George Bell wine cooper, Leith.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at the Greenland Office, DUNBAR, on Tueſday the 4th September firſt, at twelve o'clock noon,

FIFTY TONS WHALE OIL.

A PRIZE FOR HIGHLAND PIPERS.

A HANDSOME HIGHLAND PIPE, of the beſt conſtruction, is appointed to be given annually by the HIGHLAND SOCIETY of LONDON, to the beſt player on that inſtrument; and alſo Forty Merks in money. Likewiſe Thirty Merks to be given to each of the two next beſt players.—The competition to be annually at the Falkirk Tryſt, and to be decided by Gentlemen named by the Society.

The firſt pipe to be played for at the enſuing Tryſt in October 1781.

For particulars, apply to Mr Kenneth Mackenzie writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; or Profeſſor Macleod, Glaſgow.

THE PARTNERSHIP in name of CHARLES BEAUMONT AND COMPANY, late of LIMEKILNS, being now amicably *DISSOLVED*,—the Colliery of Pitfirran, the coals whereof are exempted from payment of the OVER-SEA, or KING's DUTY, when exported either in Britiſh or neutral ſhips, is now carried on by Mr WILLIAM ATKINSON.

Ship-owners or others who pleaſe to order ſhips to load thoſe Coals, may depend on having them of good quality, at the uſual price of 22 s. per Newcaſtle chalder, upon applying at the harbour of Limekilns, which is eſteemed one of the beſt in the Frith of Forth; and they may be aſſured of civil uſage, and the utmoſt diſpatch.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE EARL OF MORTON being reſolved to preſerve the Game on his eſtates in the counties of Mid-Lothian and Fife, hopes no perſon will ſhoot or kill game thereon without liberty.—All poachers and unqualified perſons will be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour.

Not to be repeated.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

MR HAY of Drummelzier having reſolved to preſerve the GAME upon his eſtate in the county of Haddington, hopes that no gentleman will hunt upon that eſtate without leave. All poachers and unqualified perſons hunting thereon, will be proſecuted with rigour.

G A M E.

THE EARL of ROSEBERRY,
The Honourable Charles Hope-Weir, Eſq;
Sir John Ingles,
Sir Philip Ainſlie,
John Howieſon, Eſq;
William Davidſon, Eſq;
George Loch, Eſq;
John Law, Eſq;
Walter Scott, Eſq;

Having entered into an aſſociation, and being reſolved to preſerve the Game upon their reſpective Eſtates, within the Counties of Mid-Lothian, Weſt-Lothian, and Clydeſdale, it is therefore expected, that no Gentleman will ſhoot or hunt upon their lands without a licence from the Proprietors, as they are determined to proſecute every perſon who ſhall be found hunting thereon, not duly qualified and licenced. And they do hereby offer a reward of ONE GUINEA to any perſon who ſhall inform againſt any poacher found hunting upon any part of the ſaid Eſtates, to be paid by William Scott, Procurator Fiſcal for the county of Edinburgh, upon conviction.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE EARL of LAUDERDALE,
Earl of Hyndford,
Sir Alexander Dick of Preſtonfield, Bart.
Sir James G. Baird of Saughtonhall, Bart.
Charles Watſon of Saughton, Eſq;
Thomas Craig of Riccarton, Eſq;
Ad. Cunningham Durham of Bonington, Eſq;
John Chriſtie of Babertoh, Eſq;
Archibald Chriſtie of Ratho, Eſq;
Thomas Sivewright of South-houſe, Eſq;
George Hay of Warriſton, Eſq;
Alexander Gibſon-Wright of Cliftonhall, Eſq;
Alexander Johnſton of Straton, Eſq;
Charles Gordon of Braid, Eſq;—and
Dr Alexander Monro of Craiglockhart,

having entered into an aſſociation, and being reſolved to preſerve the Game upon their reſpective eſtates within the county of Mid-Lothian,—therefore it is expected that no gentleman will ſhoot or hunt upon their lands without a licence from the proprietors, as they are determined to proſecute every perſon who ſhall be found hunting, not duly qualified and licenſed. And they do hereby offer a reward of One Guinea to any perſon who ſhall inform againſt any poacher found hunting upon any part of the ſaid eſtates; to be paid by Laurence Inglis writer in Edinburgh, upon conviction of the offenders.

Seasonable Observations on the present POSTURE *of* AFFAIRS, *Foreign and Domestic.*

TRUTH, impartiality, and a spirit of constitutional independency, which we profess to be our great objects, respecting all matters in which the interests, the fame, glory, safety, reputation, and honour of this country is concerned, we flatter ourselves, will render any apology, for laying the following strictures before our readers, totally unnecessary.

Is a certain A——l one of the greatest bouncers in Europe, and does not any improbable story that is told in Paris, or the French and British West Indies, pass under his *name?*

Is it not well known, that the First Lord of the Admiralty, whom his greatest enemy will not deny possesses equal sagacity and penetration, was totally *averse* to the appointment of the officer Boscawen, generally stiled the *long white-fingered* Admiral?

Was it not Captain Y——, who with a *press* of sail, and the necessary signals, in consequence of that press of sail, brought his principal, before he was *aware* of it, into the very *midst* of the S—— fleet?

Was it not the same Captain Y——, who, contrary to the judgment of his principal, steered a certain flag-ship *right down* upon the first flag-ship of the enemy, till he came within point blank, or nearly point blank shot?

Was it not Captain Y—— who replied, when his principal was complaining that the Captains did not answer, or comply with the signals, that he was sure they never would, till their commander had set them the example by bearing right down; and adding, *then* they will and *must* understand you?

Was not the Captain's orders countermanded by the express directions of the A——? and instead of laying himself alongside the *Burgoigne*, which was the Captain's original intention, did not the S——h bear the distant fire of the flag-ship just mentioned, and four others, by which *she* received all the damage she suffered, without doing any *injury* to the enemy?

At the time this counter-order was given, had it not every appearance of a defeat, and that the A——'s ship had been *beaten out* of the *line?*

Were not the Captains of the fleet then gradually coming into their *births;* and would soon have come to *close* quarters?

Was not the Burgoigne in very *bad* condition, as well from the damage she sustained in action, as from a variety of other circumstances?

What did Guichen say to Bouille, the Governor of Martinique, who was on board his ship? Had the Admiral pressed us, you and I would have had the *honour* to *sup* this evening aboard the Sandwich; for be assured we should not have been able to lie along-side of her for many minutes.

Has not Monsieur Bouille often repeated this in the hearing of English planters at his own table? and are there not persons in London who heard the Marquis repeat them *more* than *once?*

Do not all the British subjects in the Leeward Islands censure the pitiful attempt made at St Vincent's last December, which must have fallen if the attempt was pursued; and laugh at the *apology* that there was *no* water to be procured? Moreover, have not the British inhabitants on the island a right to execrate those men, who, by their *levity* in one instance, and their *want* of resolution in the other, are the authors of all the miseries and oppressions they now feel, on account of the suspicions entertained of them?

Must not St Lucia have fallen, but for the works erected there by Generals Grant and Meadows, because abandoned to its fate?

Has Tobago fallen through the same inattention and neglect? for if either the garrison had been protected by the squadron, or had the works at *Scarborough* been completed, which both the A—— and G—— had been repeatedly apprized of, Tobago would still constitute part of the British empire.

These are questions which call for and deserve an answer, and if for no other reason, for the following: To *him* whom MUCH is *given*, MUCH of course will, and ought to be expected.

He has been appointed to an honourable and most lucrative command.

He has received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament—we are sorry Captain Y—— was not included in the vote.

He has been returned to Parliament by one of the largest and most populous cities in this kingdom, by the united voice of *all* parties.

He has had a grant of *two thousand pounds* a-year on the Irish establishment, for him and his family for 31 years.—*Mr Eden knows it.*

He has been put in possession of private property little short of half a million.

And his trumpeters and proclaimers *say*, that he will be honoured with an English Peerage.—In the words of a great lawyer, we may say, the *nation* has a *lyen upon him*, which, in spite of all his adulators and flatterers, he stands pledged to discharge. Fame and profit follow great, heroic, and useful actions. He has been paid *before-hand*; and the nation, we venture to prophecy, will, sooner or later, *call* upon him to *balance* the accompt.—That he may have the balance in his favour, is the earnest and *honest* wish of the writer of the foregoing observations, who, in the mean time, only designs to *restore* his fellow-subjects to their *senses*, who plainly seem now to be *bitten* by the R——y INSANIA.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Aug. 24. Rodney, Gardner, from Savannah, with rice and tar.
Elice, Watson, from Ireland, with limestones.

SAILED,

Primrose, Gray, for Liverpool, with goods.
25. Lively, Gibson, for Inverardy, with oats.
Janet and Jean, White, for Londonderry, with goods.
Peggy, Lamont, for the Highlands, in ballast.
Rose, Wood, for Newry, with goods.

THE Creditors of JAMES FERRIER Farmer in Grange, are desired to give in their claims and grounds thereof, and their oaths on the verity of their debts, to David Russel accountant, the trustee, or to James Walker writer to the signet, in order that a division may be made among the creditors, of the price of the heritable subjects belonging to the said James Ferrier, which are now sold.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of DAVID PATERSON of Bannockburn, and his SON.

DAVID PATERSON, Esq; of Bannockburn, and HUGH JAMES PATERSON ROLLO, younger of Bannockburn, having on the 27th current, applied by petition to the Lord Westhall, Ordinary, officiating on the bills, to have their personal estates sequestrated, the usual interlocutor was pronounced.—The Creditors of Messrs. David Paterson and Paterson Rollo are therefore desired to meet on Friday first the 31st instant, in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at 12 o'clock noon, by themselves or their doers, in order to recommend a factor to be appointed on the estates sequestrated. It is intreated the Creditors will, before the day of meeting, transmit to John Dundas clerk to the signet, a note specifying their grounds of debt, the persons joined in these grounds of debt, and from what term interest is due.

Such of the creditors as live near Stirling, will please transmit notes to the above purpose to Mr William M'Killop writer in Stirling, who will orward them to John Dundas.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Estate of SAUCHIE, CHARTERSHALL, TOUGHGORME, and others, lying in the parish of St Ninians, and shire of Stirling, and within three miles of the town of Stirling.

The barony of Sauchie holds of the Crown, and affords above five freehold qualifications to vote for a member of Parliament. The other lands hold of a subject superior, for payment of a small feu-duty. This estate consists of about 3000 acres, chiefly arable; and, from its vicinity to coal and lime, is capable of very great improvement. There is also great probability of coal and marle in the estate, which may be wrought to advantage.

The present free rent is above 1000 l. per annum, exclusive of a lime work, which, though yet in its infancy, has for these several years yielded of free profit near 200 l. per annum, and is yearly increasing. Several of the leases expire in a few years hence, when a very considerable rise of rent may be depended on. For one of the farms now open, an additional rent of near 100 l. is already offered. There is upon the estate a convenient mansion-house, with excellent offices of every kind, and an exceeding good garden, orchard, and nursery of young planting. There is also an extensive wood contiguous to the house, and several young plantations in a thriving condition.

The grieve at Sauchie will show the estate. James Walker writer to the signet will show the writs and progress, and a rental and plan of the estate; to whom, or to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, any person inclining to treat for a private bargain may apply.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the house of David Methven vintner in Cupar, upon Thursday the 4th day of October next, between the hours of four and six afternoon,

The following SUBJECTS which belonged to David Melvill of South Baltully, in the lots after mentioned:

Lot I. The three ninth parts of the lands of BALTULLY, commonly called South Baltully, lying in the parish of Ceres, and shire of Fife, extending to about 52 acres. These lands are presently in a state of high cultivation, and are inclosed and subdivided partly with stone dykes and partly with hedge and ditch, having strips and belts of planting, and clumps in different places, in a very thriving condition. There is a convenient brewery lately erected upon the premisses, having a plentiful command of water; and the lands lie in the neighbourhood of coal and lime.

Lot II. These Houses and Yards in the Stablehill of Ceres, with the pertinents which some time pertained to Alexander Reid, formerly of South Baltully.

Lot III. The Tenement of Houses, with the yards and pertinents lying in the town of Ceres, presently possessed by John Paterson, Alexander Ross, Agnes Webster, and Walter Balfour.

Lot IV. That Inclosure of Land called Chalmers Park, lying near the said town of Ceres, consisting of about six acres, possessed by Mr Bennet; also the Brae called the Orchyard, consisting of upwards of one acre, together with a Lint Mill, Dwelling-house, and pertinents, possessed by Duncan Macdonald; Also, that House presently occupied as a meeting-house with the yard and pertinents thereto belonging, situated on the south end of said town of Ceres.

Lot V. That Half Acre of arable land, lying on the south side of the said town of Ceres, presently possessed by James Thow.

Lot VI. The Tenement of Houses, high and laigh, back and fore, with the yard contiguous thereto, lying in the said town of Ceres, presently possessed by Mr Chalmers.

Lot VII. These Two Acres of arable Land, lying near the said town of Ceres, called the Lochy Flat, possessed by David Melvill.

Lot VIII. That Acre of Land called Duras Acre, lying near the said town of Ceres, and presently possessed by John Shanks.

Lot IX. These Tenements of Houses under and above, with the yards and pertinents, lying in the wind in the town of Ceres, commonly called Bell's Wynd, presently possessed by Robert Bruce, John Donaldson, Anne Ness, and Alexander Howie.

Lot X. The Tack of the Lands of Bridgend of Ceres, the space thereof yet to run being 14 years, from and after Martinmas next.

Lot XI. An Heritable Debt of 50 l. Sterling of principal, with interest from the 28th November 1776, affecting the houses lying in the town of Cupar, which belonged to Andrew Greig wright, now deceased.

Lot XII. Another Heritable Debt of 20 l. Sterling of principal, besides interest, secured upon the houses lying in the said town of Cupar, the property of George Anderson vintner.

Lot XIII. That Acre of arable Land, lying among the prior acres of St Andrews, possessed by John Ballingall.

For further particulars apply to James Thomson writer to the signet, Oliver Gourlay of Craigrothie, or George Tod writer in Edinburgh.

SALE of the YORK BUILDING COMPANY'S ESTATES.

TO be SOLD by public auction, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament-house of Edinburgh, on Friday 15th February next, between the hours of four and six afternoon, the following ESTATES, belonging to the YORK BUILDING COMPANY:

I. The Lands and Barony of BELHELVIE, lying in the county of Aberdeen, whereof the proven free rent is 956 l. 15 s. 10 d. 10-12ths sterling; and the upset price, at 24 years purchase, is 22,963 l. 1 s. 8 d.

II. The LANDS in the parishes of Fetteresso and Dunnottar, in the county of Kincardine, belonging to the York Building Company, (except the Village of Stonehaven). The proven free rent of these lands is 796 l. 8 s. 8 d. 8-12ths; and the upset price, at 25 years purchase, (after deducing 500 merks, allowed to be retained for redeeming a wadset possessed by James Wood, and found to be redeemable for that sum), is 19,883 l. 2 s. 6 d. sterling.

III. The Lordship and Barony of LEUCHARS and others, belonging to the York Building Company, lying in the county of Fife, whereof the proven free rent is 737 l. 19 s. 5 d. 11-12ths sterling; and the upset price, at 23 years purchase, is 16,973 l. 8 s. 4 d. 1-12th sterling.

Considerable grassums were paid by the tenants of these three estates, not estimated in the above rental thereof; the particulars whereof will be seen from the scheme of the sale.

IV. The Lordship and Estate of KILSYTH, lying in the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton, under lease to Mr Campbell of Shawfield, at the rent of 500 l. free of all deductions. The upset price, at 25 years purchase, is 12,500 l.

All these estates will be divided into smaller lots, whereof the particulars will be hereafter advertised.

Copies of the rentals, and prepared scheme of the sales, with surveys and plans of the estates, to be seen in the hands of Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet; and the prepared state of the sale, and articles of roup, may be seen at the office of Keith Dunbar, deputy clerk of Session.

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, and COUNCIL OF the City of EDINBURGH.

THERE is to be exposed in FEU, by public roup, within Lawson's Coffeehouse in Leith, on Monday the 10th day of September next, at five o'clock afternoon,

That AREA on the north west corner of the Timber Bush of Leith, as the same is presently inclosed, partly with a stone wall, and partly with a pailing; with the BUILDINGS on the premisses, and which was formerly exposed to roup in two several lots.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of the City Clerks.

LANDS in ROXBURGH-SHIRE to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public roup at Jedburgh, within the Town-house there, on Tuesday the 2d day of October next, betwixt the hours of two and four o'clock afternoon,

The LANDS of EAST FOTHERLIE, lying in the parish of Abbotrule, and county of Roxburgh. The coal and lime road to the English border running through the lands, makes the access to manure easy, and affords the means of improvement suited to the ground at a reasonable expence.

Apply to William Riddell writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a private bargain.

N. B. The CREDITORS of JAMES THOMSON, the proprietor of the said lands, are desired to lodge notes of their claims, with oaths on the verity thereof, in the hands of the said William Riddell, betwixt and the day appointed for the roup.

By the Trustees for the Creditors of M'Call and Smellie, Merchants in Glasgow.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs Sheid, near the Cross, in Glasgow, upon Wednesday the third day of October 1781, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS,

Disponed by the said Debtors to the said Trustees, viz.

I. All and whole the thirty-seven shilling and six penny Land of old extent in Easter Dalbeth, called EASTER HILL, with the pertinents, and the Park contiguous thereto called BRAIDFAULD; with the share of Clydesmill, and Salmon Fishing in the river Clyde, belonging to the said lands; all lying within the Barony parish of Glasgow, in the shire of Lanark. As also, The going COAL-WORKS, Engine, and other Machinery for working coal, erected on the said grounds.—The lands, consisting of 72 acres or thereby, lie, pleasantly situated, upon the north bank of the river Clyde, about three miles from Glasgow. There is a neat convenient mansion-house and offices on them, besides farm houses, with a garden well stocked with fruit-trees.—There are several deep seams of coal in the lands, which, from their good quality and vicinity to Glasgow, have a ready market; and, by proper attention, they may be wrought to great extent and advantage.——The above lands will be set up in whole or in lots, if bidders incline.

John Horn at Easter Hill will show the lands.

II. A HOUSE in Queen's Street of Glasgow, lately built by George M'Call; and the back Court and Garden behind, to the south of a line along the north gavel of the said house.

III. That LOT OF GROUND for building, lying in Queen's Street, with some offices thereon, contiguous to and on the north of the lot last mentioned, and on the south of and contiguous to Mr Cunninghame's house and grounds.

IV. The HOUSE, being the second storey of a fore Tenement in Glasgow, on the east side of the street leading from the Cross to the College; together with the Cellars and pertinents; all as possessed by Archibald Smellie merchant in Glasgow.

All who are indebted to Archibald Smellie and Son for coals, are desired to pay what they owe to John Ronald merchant in Glasgow, who alone has power to receive and discharge the same, and will be found at the shop of William and Alexander Cooper, merchants in Glasgow.

The articles of roup, and progress of writs of the said lands, and a plan of the country lands, are to be seen in the hands of Tho. Grahame writer in Glasgow; and a copy of the articles of roup, and inventary of the progress of writs, are lodged with Robert Trotter writer to the signet.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLE-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of George Hersington vintner in *Inverary*, on Friday the 21st September next, between the hours of twelve mid-day and one in the afternoon, in the Lots after mentioned,

LOT I.

The LANDS of DRUMFIN, GARTNAGRENOCH, DAILL, and CRAIGLASS, lying in the parish of Knapdale.

LOT II.

The SUPERIORITY of the Lands of STRONALBANOCH, BALNAKEIL, and KEILLS; which superiority affords a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament.

LOT III.

The LANDS of the TWO KIRNANS, KINLOCHLEAN, FERNOCH, CARRAN, ACHALICK, AUCHADAHARLY, DARINERINOCH, DARINACARDOCH, and LAGG:—Also, the LANDS of BALIMORE, and Salmon-fishing thereto belonging on the water of Add; the LANDS of KILMICHAEL, SUCCOTH, and LETTERNAMOLT, with the SUPERIORITY of the Lands of GLASVAR, BARMULLOCH, and ARILOCHENOCH, all lying in the parish of Kilmichael of Glassarie. The superiority and property lands in this lot holding immediately of the Crown, afford one qualification to vote for a member of Parliament.

The lands are of great extent; from their situation very capable of improvement; and the Woods upon them, which are in a thriving condition, of considerable value; and the lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of subjects superior.

The conditions of sale and writings will be shown by ALLAN MACDOUGALL writer to the signet, Edinburgh; to whom, or to Peter Murdoch, Esq; merchant in Glasgow, those intending to become purchasers, and who are desirous of further information, may apply.

SALE OF LANDS IN GALLOWAY.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Blair's Arms Inn, at Kirkcudbright, on Friday the 2d of November next, betwixt the hours of twelve and one afternoon,

ALL and WHOLE the LANDS of OVER, MIDDLE, and NETHER AIRDS; comprehending the BENNANHILL, the Ferry-boat of the Roan and Brocklock Meadow as pertinents of the said lands; the Fishings of Salmon in cruives and draughts on the waters of Dee and Kenn, lying within the parish of Kells and stewartry of Kirkcudbright: ALSO, All and Whole the Two and a half Merk Land of AIRIE, of old extent, with the pertinents thereof, lying within the parish of Balmaghie, and stewartry foresaid.

The present free rent of the Lands and Boat is 134 l. 2 d. 1-3d; of which the Over and Middle Airds pay 55 l. 11 s. 1 d. 1-3d, on a tack which is current for eight years after Whitsunday next; but, on the expiring of that tack, these lands will give a very considerable addition of rent.

The Lands all hold of the Crown for payment of a feu-duty of 2 l. 3 s. 4 d. yearly, and entitle the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The title-deeds and articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the signet; and any person wanting to view the lands, or to treat for a private bargain, will apply to the proprietor at the house of Airds.

It is requested, that the Creditors of Mr Macghie of Airds will transmit exact notes of their debts to the said Hugh Corrie; and that they will meet at Kirkcudbright, on Friday the 26th of October, at eleven o'clock before noon, to concert the most speedy and least expensive measures for their payment.

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